

THE SOLDIER'S FESTIVAL.

Continued from First Page.

In such occupations indulging in sports and pastimes. In the background of the stage is a large scene representing an Indian village. The floor of the stage is carpeted with green baize. Four of the company have been thus selected to represent Indian life and are females. One of the men belongs to the Cayuga tribe, and the remainder are Onondaga Indians, whose camp is located near Syracuse.

The Indians will give three performances each day, under the charge of a competent leader, introducing the following dances, exactly as performed upon their native plains and mountains:

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|----------------------|---------------------|
| Grand feather dance. | Indian Name.        |
| Female dance.        | Ojibwa-wa.          |
| War dance.           | Was-kon-yu.         |
| Soup dance.          | Ojibwa-wa.          |
| Feather dance.       | Can-on-da-da.       |
| Medicine dance.      | Ma-de-o-wa-wa.      |
| Thanksgiving dance.  | Go-na-o-wa.         |
| Pigeon dance.        | Chia-o-wa.          |
| Buffalo dance.       | Wa-we-wa.           |
| Buffalo dance.       | De-wine-a-go.       |
| Raccoon dance.       | Cher-am.            |
| Fish dance.          | Ken-jia.            |
| Thanksgiving song.   | Ojibwa-wa, &c., &c. |

The performance will begin at 4 and 8 p. m., and the admission will be 25 cents extra.

On the floor immediately over the main entrance, is

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

This place has taken in all walls and strays which would be out of place elsewhere, so that nothing will be lost which can be made in any way interesting either to the general public or to collectors. Among the articles which were noticeable from oddity, grotesqueness, or intense ugliness, are pieces of antique furniture, dresses of quaint and by gone fashions, tapestry, samplers, old books and engravings, manuscripts and autographs, pieces of armor, old china and glass, coins and medals, ancient music and old musical instruments, old fashioned jewelry, minerals and shells, stuffed birds and animals, and in short everything however little its intrinsic value which will add interest to the museum or attract the curiosity hunter.

In addition to the various relics are some rare and valuable mementoes of the late Sir John Franklin's Expedition. They consist of sundry articles found on King William's Land by Capt. Melville's Expedition in 1859, and are explained in that officer's report. He says that when in lat. 69° 09' N., and long. 99° 27' W., they came to a large boat, which had been intended for the ascent of the Fish River, but was abandoned apparently upon a return journey to the ships. She measured 28 feet in length, 7 1/2 feet wide, and the sledge was of solid oak, and almost as heavy as the boat. A large quantity of clothing was found within her, also two human skeletons. One of these lay in the after-part of the boat, under a pile of clothing; the other, which was much more disturbed, probably by animals, was found in the bow. Five pocket watches, a quantity of silver spoons and forks, and a few religious books, were also found.

Two double-barreled guns stood upright against the boat's side, precisely as they had been placed eleven years before. One barrel in each was loaded and cocked; there was ammunition in abundance, also 30 or 40 pounds of chocolate, some tea and tobacco. Fuel was not wanting; a drift tree lay within 100 yards of the boat. Recrossing the Strait to King William's Island, they continued the examination of its southern shore without success until the 24th of May, when, about ten miles eastward of Cape Herschel, a beached skeleton was found, around which lay fragments of European clothing. Upon carefully removing the snow, a small pocket-book was found containing a few letters—these cannot be deciphered. Judging from the remains of his dress, this unfortunate young man was a steward or officer's servant, and his position exactly verified the Esquimaux's assertion that they dropped as they walked along.

Fragments of the unfortunate man's clothing will be seen, with several other relics, autograph letters, portraits, etc., in a case, deposited in rooms Nos. 7 and 8 of the building in Fourteenth street. They are exhibited by Capt. Parker Snow, who was on the Arctic search at the time De Haven and Kane were up there in the Advance.

Four large specimens of tapestry, representing scenes in the career of Don Quixote, Knight of La Mancha, form the most striking of the many objects of interest in this department.

THE LIBRARY.

This department, of which we shall speak at greater length hereafter, contains a magnificent collection of books, which come from three sources—publishers, owners of private libraries, and authors. In the contributions by authors, the gifts are accompanied by autographs. There is a liberal supply of Bryant's Poems, Longfellow's "Wayside Inn," Lieber's "Characters of the Gentleman," and a paper written by the same author exclusively for the Fair, and printed under his direction, entitled "Washington and Napoleon." It is a neat quarto pamphlet, the issue of which, according to the title-page, is limited to 200 copies. The collection comprises a very old Bible and a first edition of Pope's works, old State papers, and Congressional debates. The room is tastefully arranged, and is located on the second floor of the front building. Shelves around the sides contain the large volumes, while an oval table in the center is laden with elegantly-bound standard works. Adjoining this department is a

MILLINERY SHOW ROOM.

Where may be seen a grand show of bonnets and hats, the contributions of our prominent milliners on Broadway and other streets. The display is very fine, and this will doubtless prove an attractive spot for those ladies who follow in mode.

SEWING-MACHINES.

A room is set apart for the exhibition of these useful household articles, the manufacturers of which have each presented one of their machines to the Fair, to be disposed of for the benefit of the Commission. Passing by the department of Statuary, which contains some elegant groupings, of which we shall speak more fully by and by, we enter the

GRAND BAZAAR.

Directly in the center of this immense hall, and immediately facing the grand entrance, is the

FLORAL TEMPLE AND ARCADE.

A tasteful structure, and one that is destined to become an object of general interest during the Fair. The columns supporting the architecture, as well as the architecture itself, are wreathed and festooned with evergreens and flowers. On three sides of the two massive columns within the floral circle are six pairs of glass mirrors, through the exterior being draped with the stars and stripes, while the frame-work is covered with green. The show-rooms are about three feet high, and within the handsome panels are American shields. On the elegantly-decorated architecture are the names of the principal battles of the present war formed of immortelles.

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|---------------|--------------|
| CRITTENDEN.   | ANTWERP.     |
| PORT LINDSEY. | VICKSBURG.   |
| PORT ROYAL.   | NEW ORLEANS. |
| ROANOK.       | ROANOK.      |
| SHELOR.       | CHATTANOOGA. |

The massive beams over which the arch is cast are clothed their entire length with evergreens and hung with wreaths and baskets of flowers, while here and there depend small American flags. A smaller "Temple of Liberty" surmounts the larger one, and is reached by a spiral stair-case—a pathway of flowers, which shed their exquisite perfume over the entire hall. This magnificent dedication to the Goddess Flora will be lighted at night by a hundred or more gas jets, brilliantly illuminating the names of the glorious battles of the war. Pendent from the beams supporting the grand arch are baskets of flowers, rare plants and panicles, and fragrant bouquets. Willing hearts and hands have for the past fortnight labored assiduously on this chief d'œuvre of floral construction, and day by day has witnessed the accession of rich and rare exotics, with other beautiful offerings to the Goddess of Flowers. Much more space might be occupied in describing this exquisite embellishment to the Fair; suffice it to say that it needs to be seen to be fully appreciated.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The New-York Fire Department has done itself lasting honor in the part taken by its officers and members generally in this great Fair. The space assigned them by the managers is on the north-west side of the main building, on which they have erected an ornamental edifice 75 feet long and 15 in width, occupying the entire half of the side wall toward the Sixth Avenue. An arch is thrown over the space with a raised pediment in the center, with two eagles at the ends. Over the facade in the middle is an eagle, and on the face of the structure the city coat of arms in bas-relief, admirably executed and presented by Garvey.

Between the end facade and the center one, panels are constructed in which are represented the names of eight battles, alternated with eight large signal lamps. On the shields north of the center are inscribed, "Antietam," "Gettysburg," "Fair Oaks," "Malvern Hills," on the south side "New-Orleans," "Fort Hudson," "Vicksburg," "Chattanooga." Each end facade is surmounted with the figure of a fireman bearing a child in his arms, while in the niches above are two miniature engines and two female figures—five in all in bronze. The entire space is carpeted with red, white, and blue bunting, and the flags of all nations beautifully draped and festooned in the center and from the ceiling of the building downward.

At the top of the main upright, just beneath the roof, are tastefully grouped ladders, hooks, axes, pikes, and a coil of hose. On the immense beam beneath, with the nozzles pointing upward, and resembling a sunburst, are arranged forty or fifty pipes, of brass and copper, highly polished. On either side, piled up in pyramidal shape, are stacks of fire cups, representing all the Companies participating in the exhibition. Beyond these are two other rows of pipes, but of shorter dimensions than those in the center, and two other pyramids of fire cups. In front of the whole is an extensive gas fixture depending from the roof, comprising the word "Union," with two stars on each side; in the center an eagle with outstretched wings, and below the words, "New-York Fire Department," within a scroll.

Under the panels bearing the names of the battles and the signal lanterns which are lighted with gas, are festoons of small flags. There are three corners—the one in the center is bowed and the others straight, with ample shelf room beneath. In addition to all the decoration of this tasteful house within a house, are gracefully grouped on the cornice of the massive brick pillars on the right and left, pipes, muskets, flags, &c. At the north end of the counter is a retiring room exclusively for the ladies of this department. At the other end is a hydrant and a hose carriage, while in an adjoining apartment a powerful hand-engine is stationed. This edifice was designed by Corrieo, who gave his services gratuitously, and was constructed and arranged under the immediate supervision of Messrs. William H. Wickham and James L. Miller, of the Fire Department Committee.

The magnificent and costly donations from the Fire Department make a grand show, though the space allotted is scarcely one-third large enough for their exhibition. It would be almost impossible to enumerate them in the space which we have at hand; suffice it to say that they comprise hundreds of articles of utility and ornament, both of domestic and foreign manufacture. With the exception of a few Companies, the Fire Department has taken the liveliest interest in the Metropolitan Fair, and by the exhibition of their individual company contributions in their own houses have raised upward of \$50,000, which will be added to the receipts from the sale of goods during the Fair. Yesterday the Fire Department of Birmingham sent the Commission \$2,100. The New-York Fire Department have done nobly, and we hope they may be successful in their calculations of presenting on their own account \$100,000 in aid of the Sanitary Commission. The thousand sets of living fire emanating from the gas fixtures in front of their stands, and the brilliantly illuminated signal torches, lend an additional brilliancy to their department at night. The ladies in attendance here were embowered in gold and silver. The next object of particular attractiveness is

THE NEW-JERSEY DEPARTMENT.

Which occupies the north-west end of the main building, directly opposite the Fire Department, Mr. Crosey, the American painter, has devoted his best energies to its design and decoration, and it does credit to his artistic taste and skill. It occupies a space about ninety feet in length, and forms a number of booths or stores. Over the whole the name of the State spans a large portion of the wall, the letters being in red, white, and blue. Under this is a large American eagle, bearing the motto of the United States in his talons, and surrounded by a dozen or more flags artistically arranged. Beneath the eagle and over the text occupied by the Soldiers' Department is another shield upon which are depicted the arms of the State, while upon tablets with blue ground, on either side, are the names of the contributing Counties of the State. Streamers of red, white and blue are gracefully festooned between the shield and tablets. At the extreme right in the corner is the Cockloft Summer-house, and at the extreme left an alambic, the immediate space being occupied by banners representing Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter, in which goods appropriate to those seasons are to be sold.

THE COCKLOFT SUMMER HOUSE.

One of the features of the New-Jersey Department, occupying the extreme right, is a fine simile of the original, which Irving and Paulding have celebrated in their indelible "Salmagundi." This unique Summer House is adorned by some picturesque surroundings, including a little garden with picket fence, several plants from the place where the original stood, and some ivy from Sunny-side. "Climbing where no life is seen; A rare old plant is the ivy green." On a branch near the roof is perched an owl, and beneath the eaves is inscribed the following humorous motto from Salmagundi: "In hot bed here, cum qui et jokes. Et smoke, toast, roastsen folks. Few, few, few." The interior is lighted by several burners, and is adorned by numerous oil paintings illustrative of the subjects contained in the authors' works, among which are "Sloopy Hollow," one by Miller, and the other by Tinsley. There are also several fine engravings—a beautiful little painting of Sunny-side, Darley's original drawing of Irving and his friends, loaned by Mr. Derby, Huntington's fine painting of Katrina van Tassel and Ichabod Crane; Innan's painting of Rip Van Winkle, &c. The house also contains the table upon which Irving wrote, and will be presented to its publisher, Mr. Putnam.

Among the books donated to this department the most attractive are the last edition of Irving's Sketch Book; first edition of "Salmagundi," published in 1807; original edition of "Sketch Book," with the author's direction to the printer; a portion of MSS. of Irving's "Washington," fourth volume, original edition of "Knickerbocker," 1809; the Irving and Washington portraits; original title-page of the "Sketch Book," with the author's autograph, and many other works of equal value.

The Alambic, at the opposite end of the New Jersey Department, is a very ornate structure of carved columns, colored in red, blue, and white, surrounded by a picturesque canopy of blue, spangled by golden stars. This is devoted to children's and bachelors' goods, and is under the care of several ladies from Elizabeth. Midway between these structures is an arched tent from Roanoke Island, which bears indications of having "seen service." It is almost covered by American flags. On either side of the entrance two bronze statues support gas burners, and inside are displayed army weapons, cooking utensils, with a variety of soldiers' and gentlemen's goods. The patriotic ladies of Jersey City have charge of the tent.

The bazaar for Spring goods is profusely decorated with roses, violets, and other fragrant flowers, and contains ornamental fancy work. It is in charge of ladies from Rahway. The Summer bazaar is ornamented with corn and grain, and here the goddess Ceres reigns supreme. This place contains articles appropriate to the "heated terms," and is in charge of ladies from Hoboken. Pomona reigns over the Autumn Bazaar, presenting

fruit, melons, apples, grapes, &c. Here the ladies of Patterson preside.

Under the Winter Bazaar presides the Lee King. The roof seems encrusted with ice over-strewn with dead branches, while snow hangs down the sides. It is appropriate to goods for Winter wear, and is under the care of ladies from Morris-town and Madison. This entire department is admirably arranged and well conducted.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Not the least among the many objects on exhibition and exposed for sale are the contributions from the Police Department, occupying bazaar on the south-west corner of the building. They bear evidence of the policemen's munificence in the display of a banner in the shape of a shield, and bearing this inscription:

CONTRIBUTION FROM THE METROPOLITAN POLICE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. \$4,000.

At the stalls beneath Mrs. McVicker and Mrs. Warren offer for sale gentlemen's furnishings goods. At one of the tables in this department Mrs. Ashmore has charge of a splendid assortment of toys, which will beyond doubt delight the juvenile visitors. On either side of the Police Shield hang two magnificent pieces of tapestry—rare pastoral pieces, representing woods, streams, flowers, &c., the effect of which, as viewed from a distance, is like a beautiful painting. A pavilion of American flags overtops the whole stand, and is ornamented with rifles, bayonets, silver canteens, and other emblems of war. On the south-east side is the

ROMAN DEPARTMENT.

which is not yet fully arranged on account of the non-arrival of contributions from Europe. The decorations, however, are in a very forward state, and will be completed in a day or two. A fine portrait of Pope Pius Nonus, festooned with flags of the Papal States, occupies the center piece. Above is a shield bearing the Papal arms and insignia of the Pope on white ground, and surrounding the whole is a gilt eagle. On the left side is an altar to the Virgin Mary, made of dark wood, with gilt mountings. A volume of great value containing copies of Canova's works is presented by Miss Cushman, through whose instrumentality this department was founded.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

On the north side is a booth tastefully decorated, containing several elegantly made saddles and harness, contributions from various manufacturers of those articles in the city. Adjoining is the department of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

This bazaar exhibits the shields belonging to the corporations of boot and shoemakers of the middle ages, with various mottoes relating to the trade and its protecting saints.

On the pediment supported by two pillars is inscribed "Solomon, A. D. 267, St. Crispin, St. Crispin Shoemaker Martyr." On the center point of the pediment is an old banner representing the saints at their work, and on either side are shields bearing the insignia of various corporations. Below are the names of four famous shoemakers: Jacob Brehman, Hans Sachs, George Fox and Roger Sherman.

Below the frieze works depends a tablet bearing the following motto: "And Crispin, Crispin shall never go by From this day to the ending of the world, But we in it shall be remembered."

This department contains every conceivable style of ladies' and gentlemen's boots, shoes, and slippers, of the finest material and best workmanship.

INDIA-RUBBER GOODS.

In front of this stand, on the north side of the house, is a portrait of Charles Goodyear, painted on hard rubber nearly ten years ago. At the back of the stand is a splendid likeness of Daniel Webster, painted on the same material. Upward of \$10,000 worth of rubber goods have been donated by manufacturers and dealers, comprising every article into which this material is manufactured. Adjoining this department is the bazaar for the sale of

DRY GOODS.

which contain silks, satins, merinos, de laines, and other less costly fabrics in great abundance, and in styles calculated to suit the most fastidious taste.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The stands in the interior, immediately upon the floor of the great bazaar, we can see, at this time only enumerate, reserving the opportunity of describing them more at length for some future day.

To us their contents speak a language too eloquent for expression. Here are the thousand and one little marvels of needlework and embroidery, over which patient, patriotic women, perhaps mothers, sisters, wives, of soldiers at the war, or survivors of those who have fallen on the field of honor, have toiled long hours, wetting their work with the tears that unbidden rise as they remembered how the loved ones had suffered and died in the strife, and how possibly their neighbors' aid and aid might be the fortunate recipients of the bounty which their labor was laying in the lap of the beneficent Sanitary Commission.

Among the stands are those of "The Welsh Department," "Contributions from Presbyterian Congregations," "New-York Turn Verein," "Church of the Resurrection," "Baptist Church," "St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church," "Methodist Association," "Harlem," and "Concert of the Sacred Heart," "Ohio Ladies' Union in New-York," "Soldiers' Aid Society of New-York, Conn.," "Mathematical and Nautical Instruments," "Newspapers and Letter Department," "Porcelain China and Glass Ware," "Hats, Caps and Furs," "Wax Flowers and Fancy Articles," "Groceries, Wines, Drugs, and Paints," "Jewelry Department," "Buffalo Department," "Staten Island," "Westchester County," "New-Bedford Marine Goods," "Children's Clothing," "Wholesale Fancy Goods," "Fancy Articles," "General Assortments of Ware," "Ornithological Specimens," "Taxidermists and Naturalists," "Broadway Tabernacle," "Ladies' and Children's Undergarments, Woolen Clothing, &c.," "Children's Clothes," "Seventh Precinct Police," "Universal Clothes Wringers," Room No. 3, adjoining the Executive Committee room, is a perfect warehouse of house-furnishing goods, where everything in this connection, from a tin pepper-box or a dust pan to the finest plated table services, may be obtained. The stands which we have enumerated above contain everything that fancy could desire or that heart could wish, in the way of either the useful or the ornamental. Many of the articles are imported, and betray the skill and handiwork of the foreign artisan, and the whole combine to make a display at once beautiful, unique and interesting.

BOATS AND MACHINERY.

The rooms at the rear of the main hall, adjoining Fifteenth street, designed for machinery and nautical contributions, are as yet incomplete; but there are, however, already many objects of interest, among them a type-setting machine, that does everything but think; steam and electric engines, boats, from the graceful shell to the ship's launch, eagles, ships models, paintings of crank chippers and other famous craft. In a day or two we shall be able to speak more in detail of this department.

Among the many curious articles which will attract the eye of the visitor is an eagle resting upon a dome, the base of which is ornamented with flowers—the whole being made of human hair. The eagle measures twelve inches in length, and is made from the hair of President Lincoln and members of his Cabinet and the prominent Senators. The globe on which the noble bird rests, with the wreath overhead, is made from the hair of the wives of representative men.

LINGERIE DEPARTMENT.

Room No. 1 is fitted up in gorgeous style under the auspices of many of the ladies, and is devoted to the disposal of ladies' and children's underclothes, laces and trimmings.

THE RESTAURANTS.

Were well patronized, the savory smells of soups and meats drawing a throng to the tables.

CARRIAGES, FURNITURE, SOFAS.

These departments are also well laid out, and received their due share of attention

THE PICTURE GALLERY.

No collection of pictures equal to that in the Fine-Art Gallery of the Sanitary Fair has ever been opened to the public on this continent. It is gathered from our best private collections, and the studios of our best artists, and exemplifies at once the high attainments of American art, and the liberality of our wealthy connoisseurs—a liberality peculiarly honorable from the real dangers to which their pictures are exposed while in a building like that of the Fair.

The Art Gallery is a long room occupying the western side of the main floor of the Fair. At its northern extremity is Leutze's great picture of "Washington Crossing the Delaware." Together, at the right side of this, are two brilliant and well-known pictures of Niagara—Glenox's, giving the view in Winter, and Church's, in Summer. Opposite these is the very best of all Hicks's pictures, his powerful portrait of Edwin Booth as Jago.

Grouped along the walls of the Gallery are more pictures than we can name, many of them the masterpieces of their makers, and real masterpieces of art. Among them are pictures by Hays, Callier, Clifford, Kenett, Huntington, Coleman, and others. We must needs call by name a "View in the Yosemite Valley," by Bierstadt, and his "Lander's Peak;" two more of Church's noblest works, the "Heart of the Andes," and the "Andes of Ecuador;" and two by Leutze, the "Gala Day in Venice," and the scene from the hospital in Scutari.

If any selfish motive were needed to draw visitors to the Fair, this single department would amply supply it. To see the Art Gallery alone is worth the whole admission fee; nor is it probable that so good an opportunity to study all these fine pictures together will occur again within a lifetime.

THE BELMONT GALLERY.

It can scarcely be necessary for us to do more than remind our readers of the fact that Mr. Belmont's private gallery of pictures is open to the public for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission during the whole of the present week.

Among the more precious pictures of this collection will be found two examples of Meissonier, one of which "The Chess-Players" has been photographed. It is a marvellous work, and the limitations of the subject accepted, almost perfect. A week's daily study of this picture by any one of our American painters of the figure, would either make him throw down the brush in despair or would fill him with such enthusiasm that he would never do less than his best again.

Merle, whose excellent head of an Italian girl, in Mr. S. P. Avery's collection, we have elsewhere spoken of, has a more beautiful picture here, full of the boldest feeling rendered with the sweetest simplicity and tenderness—"The Good Sister." Far inferior are two other works of his, "The Boarding School," and "The Christian Maiden," the latter a much more pretentious work, but in reality not reaching an such depth of feeling as the one first mentioned.

A small but striking picture by Gallait, "The Bloody Commencement by Alva," is a good example of this celebrated painter, whose works are, however, too melodramatic for our taste. His "Joanne la Folle," of which a highly finished water-color drawing hangs in the ante-room, is an illustration of the sort of subject he affects. It is a theme every way disgusting, and the artist's sentimental treatment of it cannot make it less so. It would be absurd, however, to deny Gallait's power. His great works, "The Last Hours of Egmont," and "The Delilah," have established his name.

We have just room to say one last word of H. Hey's most interesting "Fanet seeing Marguerite for the first time." This wonderful painter brings back the costume, manners, and architecture of the Middle Ages with such truth and power, that we learn more, from his picture, of the character and inner life of that time than from reading all the books that ever were written on the subject. And yet they are as far removed as is possible from the dullness of mere antiquarian reproductions. They are instinct with life and passion, and stir the deep places of our nature.

We cannot pass further of this collection at present, but hope to do so at some future time.

THE UNION SQUARE BUILDING.

THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The International Department occupies the western wing of the building. It is devoted to contributions from friends in different parts of the world, and is tastefully decorated with flags of all nations.

Beautiful banners and patriotic devices meet the eye at every glance. A circular row of gas jets, handsomely festooned with tri-colored bunting, will fill the entire room with a flood of light so directed that no shadow can be seen from any projecting angle; in addition to this artificial cluster of stars there will be circles of gas-jets suspended from the ceiling. In the center of this apartment there is a fountain surrounded with a circular table for the reception of flowers.

The blossoms of fire above and the blossoms of beauty below produce a brilliant and charming effect, and if, as some writers suppose, flowers are endowed with sensation, they may be cheated with the idea they are breathing their fragrance in real rain and sunshine. Among the many attractions exhibited here, are a splendid variety of photographic views from Hamburg, a number of choice paintings from Berlin, a rich assortment of goods from France.

Sweden, Russia, Denmark, Prussia, Germany, Hanover, Saxony, Austria, Turkey, Italy, Spain and other nations, are represented in this department. The contributions come chiefly from Americans abroad.

The little folks will be delighted to know that a couple of baby-houses (not common toys) will be shown to visitors—they are elegant specimens of Lilliputian architecture.

Booths elegantly fitted up and filled with a vast assortment of costly articles meet the eye at every turn. Tables and shelves loaded with luxuries, fancy turn, the room on either hand so that it requires but little effort of the fancy for one to imagine himself in the palace of Aladdin. This department is devoted exclusively to fancy articles.

There are eleven booths in this room, and one of the tables is 75 feet in length.

Graceful and accomplished ladies, representing the most prominent families in the city and neighborhood, will preside at the booths and tables.

The Knickerbocker Kitchen is one of the most interesting and attractive features of the Union square Building. It is what it pretends to be, an exact reproduction of the old-fashioned Dutch Kitchen, occupied by our forefathers, when New-York was in its infancy. The uncarpeted floor—the broad chimney-place—the plain deal dresser—the quaint oil chairs and tables—the antique crockery, the attendants and domestics attired in the costume of long ago, all remind us of the olden time.

A number of Knickerbocker families have been very liberal in their contributions to this department, out of zeal to make it worthy the scenes it reproduces. They have sent in old Dutch paintings for its walls, old vases and drinking glasses. An old cupboard and dresser, made more than 100 years ago, with shelves, mullin lining and brass buttons all complete, have been sent from Uter County.

A desk and table once used by Washington have been sent from New-Jersey; an old-fashioned spinning-wheel, with the requisite apparatus for manufacturing yarn, is among the antique contributions, and there is a partial promise that some young ladies skilled in the use of that instrument will operate it for the gratification of visitors.

Servants in high caps, short petticoats, and aprons, will wait upon the guests, who will be cared for as they would have been had they lived 200 years ago to enjoy the hospitality of the earliest settlers of Manhattan. The following bill of fare will give an idea of the variety of the viands presented to those who desire to taste the plain and frugal food that gave such health and vigor to the solid men so graphically sketched by Washington Irving:

Lunch can be obtained from it in the forenoon until 5 in the afternoon. Lunch will be followed with tea, and the tea will last until the time comes for closing. Those who wish to indulge in Dutch short-cake and Dutch doughnuts, and Dutch pot-herbs and Dutch sauce, and drink decoctions of tea from Dutch cups and saucers, and have charming waiters to tell their fortunes with tea leaves left in the bottom of the cup, can be contemporaries with the ancients and ancients with contemporaries.

THE DECORATIONS AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.—The ceilings of the building are decorated in the most appropriate manner, being painted in fresco tints; gilded moldings extend over the front of each booth, and pillars festooned with flags stand in front of the booths.

In the Children's Department there is a platform on which the speaking takes place. That platform is ornamented with banners and paintings. The muslin windows are ornamented with the arms and mottoes of different nations.

In the Children's Department will be arranged an immense assortment of toys, baby-dresses, musical instruments, whirligigs, jumping-jacks, rocking-horses, baby houses, fruits, confectionary, refreshments, making it a bazaar, a museum, and a curiosity shop all in one.

It is situated in the eastern end of the building, and will be one of the most attractive features of the exhibition.

THE MUSIC ROOM.

The music room is elegantly draped with red, white and blue bunting, which gives the apartment the appearance of a magnificent tent; and a glance at it suggests that patriotic airs will be best adapted to its appointments.

It is neatly and tastefully furnished and will undoubtedly be a favorite place of resort, since the eye will be pleased with the pleasant sights while the ear is delighted with sweet sounds. Accomplished musicians will be constantly in attendance.

OPEN AND CLOSE OF THE FAIR.

Season tickets to the Fair, \$5, may be obtained at the prices designated in our advertising columns. The price of admission to-day and to-morrow will be \$1 each. Tickets for any day during the remainder of the week, 50 cents. The Fair opens at 11 a. m., and closes at 10 p. m.

Passengers Arrived.

Steamship City of London, from Liverpool and Queenstown, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Murray, Mrs. Margaret Murray, Master Robert Murray, Lieut. A. B. Smith, Rev. L. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. I. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. K. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. N. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. O. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Q. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. T. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. U. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. V. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. X. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Z. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. D. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. I. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. K. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. N. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. O. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Q. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. T. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. U. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. V. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. X. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Z. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. D. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. I. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. K. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. N. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. O. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Q. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. T. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. U. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. V. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. X. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Z. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. D. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. I. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. K. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. N. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. O. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Q. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. T. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. U. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. V. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. X. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Z. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. D. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. I. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. K. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. N. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. O. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Q. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith, Mr